

RILEYS - CREEK . The Rileys Creek was formerly known as Hartmans Creek, from 1795 to about the time of the Civil War, when it was changed to that of Rileys creek, in honor of John Riley who had then purchased a part of the Godlip Hartman farm being the William Hartman share of the Hartman estate lying on the West side of the old County Road . The Eastern part of the branch above the Pine Grove Road has three Branches, known as Mill Stone Run, and is where Patrick Bruffey found the stones from which he made ^{aset of} the Mill Stones that was used over a hundred years in the Flour Mill formerly owned by the North Fork Milling Company

The other two branches have been locally known as Spruce Hollow and Buck Lick Run which received their names from the old pioneers who had their Deer Licks on the Branches . The Riley Run from the source of the Mill Stone Run is 3.65 Miles in length and a fall of 1100 feet, with a fall of 301.4 feet per mile and has a drainage basin area of 2.39 square miles.

HOSPITAL RUN.- The Hospital Run is a small Spring Run that gives rise in the flat land East of the Village of Arbovale, and flows South of the Village of Arbovale in a North-West course to Deer Creek . It has a length of 1.4 miles with a total fall of 160 feet, with a fall of 114.3 feet per mile and has a drainage area of about .85 square miles . Thomas Jarvis, James Rucker, and Benona Briffin received land Grants that covered the Hospital Run by surveys bearing date of 1780, The Hospital Run is formed from five cold springs, and the lines of the above named Grants were so fixed to give a spring on each tract of land. The name of the Hospital Run has been handed down to the present time, from the very early settlement of the Eastern part of Pocahontas County; the instance, or circumstance, that gave the Hospital Run its name of historical importance dates back prior to the month of June 1780, and the instance may have occurred before the period of the American Revolution; evidence of the fact is that the pioneer James Rucker Jr when making a survey of a tract of 361 acres bearing date of June 10th 1780,

states the fact that it is upon the waters of the Hospital Run , which substantiates the fact that it happened during the period of the Revolution or before it.

The survey was made while Pocahonts County was under the regime of Augusta County; the same survey and Grant is recorded in Augusta County Grant Book- No 1 at Page 70 At that date this little branch with its ice cold springs was locally known as HOSPITAL RUN.

There are many different stories and traditions of different kind, are handed down in regard to the circumstance , that led to the naming of the Hospital Run .

We hereby submit the following incidents , which has been handed down by a direct line of decendants of the very earliest settlers of the Greenbank Community which was made about the year of 1770.

The early pioneers of the Greenbank Community found it necessary to keep a constant look out for hostile Indians, and to have all means of defense ready in case of a sudden attack . The Indians were so deceitful that the only closest watchfulness , saved the settlement from danger and death. Women and children & Boys were taken to the old Warwick Fort , and a gun given them to drill in the loop holes of the Fort , in order to be ready for any emergency that might arise.; with these experiences , the young folks grew up to be real brave men and women , knowing how to take care of themselves.

At one time when the Indians were seen prowling around in the neighborhood, and the settlers were warned , and made hast to the old Fort , and all were safely inside the stockade , and walls of the Fort ; One morning when it was foggy, a man by the name of " Sloan" left the fort crossed the North Fork Creek , to a Mellon or Potato patch, he did,nt come back when expected ; about noon a party went out in search for him , and found him dead, and scalped with an arrow through his body.

Deeds like this were dear to the hearts of the Indians , they were deeds that made a real warrior out of an Indian; and which honor any Indian would risk his life ever and ever again.

The pioneer William Warwick knowing the tactics of the Indians, knew that the Indian would be on the job bright and early the next morning, and in order to give vent to his ^{feeling} over the death of his ^{friend}, left the fort in the night, and concealed on the bank of Deer Creek, (This point ^{is} just East of the Steel Bridge on the North side of the Creek opposite the site of the Old Fort, ~~site~~, and not far from the pioneer Warwicks cabin,) about dawn the slender form of an Indian was seen emerging from the gloom; no doubt, the same Indian emboldened by his success, and maddened ^{by} the thirst for glory, was making an effort to get another scalp for his wigwam. Almost at the same instant, a shot from Warwicks Rifle rang out and the daring warrior went to his happy hunting ground; The wildest excitement agitation, and discussion in the Fort prevailed when one singular and pathetic cry, and the report of the rifle was heard; presently the pioneer came to the Fort and told what he had done. Then pandemonium soon entered the minds of the Indians that were skulking around the Fort, and as they ^{had} done on other occasions, congregated on the high hill across the North Fork Creek, (Just back of what is now the old John Warwick house) and sailed arrows into the Fort (This would make a long shot for a Winchester Rifle).

The tradition is, that at this skirmish with the Indians, when the settlers were in the Fort, some spies or scouts were sent out to reconnoiter, and look for fresh Indian sign, and came in contact with a band of Indians who were apparently passing through, and doing no harm, but the settlers took no chances and fired on the Indians, by which a skirmish ensued, and one Indian was wounded and was taken by his comrades, to a place on the Hospital Run, now not far from the town of Arbovale, where he lingered along and died. And from this instance is where we get the name of Hospital Run. His grave that was found which is now on the land of O.G. Arbogast, purports the fact that he was buried in Indian style, and therefore must have been buried by the Indians; There goes with the tradition that there was found at his camping place, Poultices made of sassafras leaves, said to be used by Indians for gunshot wounds.

The venerable Peter Warwick claimed that the place where the crippled Indian was crippled was north of the White Oak Hill, while some other older folks claim it was between the town of Greenbank and the home of Monroe Beards, however the two angles come completely together.

The Hospital Run has the honor of having the first log Church that was erected in the Eastern part of Pocahontas County; the site of which is in the old part of the Arbovale Cemetery. This old log Church was erected when Indian scares were still fresh in the minds of the people and it was located on a raise of ground between two springs on the Hospital Run in order to give a good view of the surrounding country which overlooked the old Indian Hospital, on the Hospital Run.

Thomas Jarvis who owned the Eastern part of the Hospital Run, by a land-Grant bearing date of June 1780, had his cabin at a spring in what is now a field on the lands of O.G. Arbogast, went in search for his cow that had wandered off in the woodland; when he came back the Indians had rifled his house, had taken his feather bed tick, but emptied the feathers out in the floor; taken all his blankets, kettles, butcher knives, and his winters supply of bear meat. Many years afterwards when Adam Arbogast who became owner of the land in clearing a field of new land plowed out an old Kettle and a butcher knife which was supposed to be the property of Thomas Jarvis taken by the Indians.